

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 742.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1850.

[Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the foot of Wisconsin street, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duty is placed,) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter-stamped, with the following rates of duty which are commensurate by law:

For every plain piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, upon which shall be written or printed, or any other of the instruments or writings following to wit:

Any certificate of naturalization,
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or regularity of any counselor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Presided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be as valid as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient authority, in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.

Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States, for lands granted for military services.

Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services).

Any charter, party, testimony or reparation bond.

Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions other than the laws of the grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

And forever further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars.

Any exemplification of what nature, other than that of a copy of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state.

Any bond, bill, fine or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other bill (other than any receipt, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively, and the laws required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty).

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

Presided, That if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to, by two-fifths parts of the duty aforesaid, viz:

If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set.

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any printed or material act.

Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid person, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels delivered for rent or lease, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by law officers).

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any state or other bank.

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

If above five hundred dollars.

If above one thousand dollars.

10,000 pounds of Pork,
20,000 pounds of Tobacco,
1,000 gallons of Whiskey,
500 ditto Peach Brandy,
Several valuable SLAVES,

Of different ages and sexes, for sale cheap for CASH, or on a short credit, by the subscriber, who wants to employ an

OVERSEER,
for one, or several years, to whom suitable encouragement will be given. Those who may incline to undertake such business, are desired to apply immediately.

Dec. 1, 1850. GREEN CLAY,
Madison county.

MACEAN & FOYZER,
Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,
Which they will sell low.
They will purchase a few hogheads of TOBACCO.

1st November.

Just received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACEAN & FOYZER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following

Valuable MEDICINES:
HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from fevers or contraction to the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate organism; and the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz: the Tape or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small round worm, and the Tinea, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to a tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disordered bowels, flatulency, belching, vomiting, and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes, privation of sleep—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes leaving food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pain and sickness at the stomach—Pain in the head and temples, with loss of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Executive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES,
SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 37, Wilkes street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily makes oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as is then supposed. But was soon convinced the disorder was by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent hiccups in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointments. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.

The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects: the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; the youngest felt relieved to be comforted, and had the appearance of him, of a day's manner. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1850.

J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Rheumatic drops are particularly recommended to the invalids in low marshy countries, where the work of the drops is generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on scurvy, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily ordered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, and even a very small quantity, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to reform and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent the formation of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—nervous-fickleness at the stomach, and severe head ache—such ought to be taken by persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indigestions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; and lying in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,
An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.
This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defluxions of rheum, diphtheria, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

II
That the power of the Supervisors of the revenue to mark, stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after this month from the date hereof to wit, on the first day of February 1851.

III
That, if any persons shall, after the last day of February 1851, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, as aforesaid stamped by the Supervisors of the revenue upon, which any duties or taxes charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of thirty days after the said day of February 1851, bring or send to the said Supervisors, and pay, and receive a receipt of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity of value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, as if they had complied with the provisions of the act aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, to bring or send to be brought into some office of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the time will nevertheless be of no effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV
And for the convenience of those persons who may be indebted have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper, at the office of a Supervisor, accompanied with a line, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are defined to be thereby added, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same Supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of Washington Territory this 15th day of September 1850.

OLIVER H. COLETT,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LAND FOR SALE.
WILL be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the door of the court house in Lexington, on the twenty-fifth day of December next by virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Thomas Mendenhall, and others were complainants, and Abraham Fowler, and Messrs. Hoffman and Harrison of New York were defendants, pronounced at the September term last past, two tracts of land, one containing one hundred and fifteen acres—and the other containing one hundred and eighty acres, excepting out of the said tracts one undivided half of thirty thousand acres, which said tracts of land lie in Montgomery and Madison counties, below and in the main forks of the Kentucky river, and were entered in the name of Thomas Franklin and Co. June the 4th 1784—the sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Cutbert Banker,
John Boggs, &
George Clarke,

November 20th, 1850.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, at his Brick-House on Short street, near the Presbyterian Meeting-House, and nearly opposite the Market-House, Lexington, where he will sell his work lower than ever any has been sold in the rate, for Cash, Hides, Tallow, Whiskey, Salt or Sugar.

N. B. He would wish to take two or three boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, and of good character, as apprentices to the above business.

European Intelligence.

Germany.

PEACE WITH THE EMPEROR.

MUNICH, September 21.

Early on the 19th inst. the French courier Moutache arrived here, and delivered to Gen. Moreau dispatches from the First Consul, Buonaparte. At ten in the morning the Chief of the Staff, Desfolles, went, accompanied by an adjutant general, to the Austrian head quarters at Alt Ottingen.—He carried with him the modified preliminaries of peace, and the ultimatum of Buonaparte to the propositions of the Emperor.

Yesterday these preliminaries were accepted by the Emperor, and the fear of war was suddenly changed into the prospect of peace.

Several couriers were immediately sent off with the joyful news. Had not the preliminaries been accepted by the Emperor, hostilities would have commenced to-day, at ten in the morning; but as they have not, it is certain that the armistice is prolonged.

AUGSBURG, September 22.

Yesterday we received the highly pleasing intelligence, that when hostilities were about to re-commence, the Emperor had signed the modified preliminaries of Buonaparte.—That the negotiation for a definitive treaty may be exposed to no further obstacles, the French are to take possession, *pro tempore*, of Ingolstadt, Ulm and Philippsburg. We have now therefore, the best founded hopes that a definitive peace will at last take place on the continent.

Bavaria has been obliged to furnish 1000 and Suabia 300 horses, for the French artillery.

RATISBON, September 20.

This evening at seven o'clock a French officer and a trumpeter arrived here with the pleasing intelligence, that the armistice has been prolonged. The joy this has occasioned in this city is general.

Several couriers have been sent off with the news to Nuremberg and other places.

Another letter, same date, by an extraordinary courier.

The emperor has ratified the preliminaries of peace, which were signed at Paris on the 23rd of July by the French minister, Talleyrand, and count St. Julien. They were ratified at Alt Ottingen and Munich, in the Austrian and French head quarters, on the 20th inst.

Peace will again be restored, France obtains the Rhine for her boundary; and the emperor as a guarantee of his sincere desire for peace, gives the French possession of the fortresses of Ingolstadt, Philippsburg, and Ulm, till the definitive treaty shall be concluded. The French army will likewise, till then, keep its present position.

CARLSRUHE, September 21.
(By an extraordinary Courier.)

Early this morning an Austrian courier passed through this city, who was sent off the day before yesterday from the Austrian head quarters to proceed with all dispatch to Strasburg and Paris. By the way he met two French couriers, who were going to Gen. Moreau, and from whom he learned that new propositions of peace had been transmitted from Buonaparte, which the emperor had accepted and ratified. A French courier from Munich to Paris passed through this city, who said he carried orders to transmit by the Telegraph from Strasburg, intelligence of the signing of the preliminaries of peace.

England.

LONDON, October 10.

The abode of Gen. Angereau on the banks of the Rhine, appears to be advantageous to the French Republic as it must be agreeable to himself. Quartered in one of the Palaces of the Elector of Mentz, he indulges himself in good cheer, amuses himself with hunting, levies contributions, and concludes a great number of Treaties of Peace with the Princes of Germany. Those of Hesse-Homburg, of Solme, & of Ylenburg are among the number. The defection of these Allies will not much diminish the military strength of the Empire, for it may be doubted whether all three of them could furnish a regiment. Whatever may be their circumstances, Angereau will at all events make them find money for the republic with more facility than they have found for the Emperor and the Empire.

GRAIN SCARCITY.

We learn last night, with great concern, that the price of all kinds of Grain rose yesterday at Mark-lane. The corn factors, who have heard, had come to an agreement not to take more than five guineas per quarter for their wheat.—On Monday accordingly a great quantity was sold at that price—one man, however, evaded the agreement, and towards the close of the market sold for 61. 2s.—The circumstance, we understand, occasioned the rise which has taken place, but which we hope may only be of a temporary nature.

The American packet, with the mail of the 3d ult. the Duke Clarence, with the Leeward Island Mail of the 17th ult. the Prince of Wales, with the Lifbon mails of the 23d and 30th ult. and the Ausland, with the Jamaica and Leeward Island mails of this month, are all waiting at Falmouth for a fair wind, to fail to their respective destinations.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

We believe we may now assert with confidence, that the spirit of rioting is entirely quelled, and that tranquility is perfectly re-established. Some fears were entertained that disturbances would take place in the markets on Saturday night, but those fears were groundless.

Since Mr Howard, the Quaker, routed the mob in Old-freet, they have not made head in the city. A few, about one hundred persons, assembled at nine o'clock, at the fourth end of Fleet market, and some shouting at hackney coachmen took place; but on the approach of the military and a body of constables, they ran up Fleet street to Mr. Cullum's at Clare market, and the mob assembled at Newport market. The whole city was then perfectly quiet, and remained so. For this it was indebted to the orders given by the Lord Mayor, to the vigilance of the Aldermen, and the activity of the volunteers, each corps of whom again paraded their respective wards as on Friday night, though not in such numbers, great strength being unnecessary. A number of constables were sworn in and every precaution taken by the Lord Mayor. If the mob had attempted to rove about the city, committing depredations, they would have met fixed bayonets at every turning, and peace-officers to take them into custody. The markets of Whitechapel, Southwark and St. George's-fields, for which fears were entertained, were perfectly quiet; but many butchers shut up their shops at an early hour, and less meat than usual was brought to market, for fear of its being plundered. At 9 o'clock three fourths of the butchers in Fleet market had closed their stalls for the night, though they usually keep open till twelve on Saturday.

Equal preparations were made in Westminster and Southwark to crush tumult as in the city of London. In the latter the borough cavalry were under arms, and the volunteer corps and some regulars were in readiness; but there was not the slightest occasion for them to act. In Westminster, a party of the horse guards were stationed outside of Temple Bar, and another party patrolled the Strand. A body of Saint Clement's volunteers also patrolled the Strand at an early hour, and the other principal streets had parties of military stationed in them. In the King's Mews a reserve of 350 of the Westminster volunteers were stationed, the Bowbunch, the St. James's and St. George's (numerous corps) were under arms; the Westminster cavalry were out and all the other volunteers. The guards were also under arms at an early hour, and other regulars were in readiness. Mr. Justice Bond, and all the Bow street officers were on duty; Mr. Conant and the Marlborough-street and Queens-square officers were also preparing to act.

The spirit of tumult, for some time pent up in the city, burst out on Saturday in a western direction, but with very diminished and we confidently hope, expiring force.—It had just extended on the preceding night, from its eastern course, as far as the house of Mr. Cullum, the great cheese and butter dealer, at the corner of Clare street, Clare market, where it terminated for the time in the fracture of a few squares of glass. So early as eleven o'clock, in the morning of Saturday, a mob consisting of about 200 ragged women, a great many with children in their arms, assembled in front of the house, in expectation of seeing it ruin; but the windows had been repaired at an early hour, and not a mark of popular violence remained. They continued, however, to vent their disappointment in groans and imprecations, but without any acts of violence. About seven o'clock in the evening every Poll had found her partner, and a female corps was joined by a squad of men and boys, who filled

up Clare street, and the open space in the market opposite the house. There was not a single stick, bludgeon or any other weapon among them, nor did they betray any symptoms of violence beyond what the whole day afforded. Became formidable, however from their numbers, about 8 o'clock the St. Clement Dances association were called in, and dispersed them. The association had scarcely withdrawn, when the mob assembled again.—There they stood talking and gazing up at the house, but not even a hiss or a groan escaped them.—In the mean time the association were facing in the vestry-room on ham and porter, liberally supplied by Mr. Cullum; but about ten o'clock the number of the mob rendered their services necessary again. The association marched up and the mob immediately dispersed nor did they attempt to assemble any more. Considering how liable a man's temper is to be ruffled when disturbed in the enjoyment of good cheer, the association is entitled to praise for the alacrity with which they obeyed the summons, and the good temper and humanity which they displayed. Shortly after they went away, the horse guards came & marched through the place, but the mob had then totally disappeared. The shop continued open as usual until 11 o'clock: all the rest in market were shut for early as ten.

About 8 o'clock at night another mob of the same description collected from the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, shewed itself in force in Monmouth street, & marching in to Graton street West street. They had scarcely broken eight squares of glass, when the Westminster volunteers, who were in readiness in the King's Mews, and the Westminster cavalry, who were also under arms in St. Ann's church yard, being apprised of their approach, came rapidly up. The horse foot succeeded in dispersing them, and they fled in all directions, some running up Monmouth street, some to the Seven Dials, some down West street, Gerard street and through all the adjoining passages and alleys. The cavalry scoured the place and its vicinity with great energy. Where even an individual did not instantly retire at their approach, he was struck at with the flat of the sword.—Many were in confusion much hurt, though none, we believe cut or dangerously injured. Eleven prisoners are taken and lodged in the watch house.

The association then formed in divisions, charged the mob with fixed bayonets in some places; at Seven Dials two were pricked with the bayonet, but not badly wounded. The volunteers drew up in the principal passages, for the purpose of intercepting the flying hordes, and preventing any attempt to assemble again. In these active and judicious dispositions were they ably assisted by Mr. Ford and Mr. Bond, at the head of the Bow-street officers. Mr. Conant and the Marlborough-street police officers were also on the spot, and by their united exertions, every symptom of tumult had subsided and tranquillity was restored so early as ten o'clock nor did any attempt to interrupt it afterwards take place. This sudden defeat of the mob, at their outset in this quarter, before their number became considerable, was the consequence of an intimation received some days before by Mr. Grainsford, of a meditated attack upon his house. He accordingly shut his shop at twilight, and apprised the volunteers of his apprehensions. Among other measures of precaution he also removed a very large store of cheese, which he had in the cellars of the chapel in Graton-street, to the Kings Mews. Had the mob attempted to assemble in any place, it is probable they would have been dispersed with the same celerity, as the volunteer associations mustered remarkably strong. Forty constables remained in duty all day yesterday and last night about Mr. Grainsford's house.—Whenever a group of people, drawn by curiosity to the scene of action, began to assemble, a constable immediately came up and dispersed them. No instance occurred of obtrusiveness or opposition to this prudent precaution, but all was perfect moderation on the one side and good humour on the other.—The windows were repaired at an early hour, and no external marks of violence remained. It may not be here improper to observe upon the consequences which these tumults have produced, and may yet produce if persevered in, even though they should never assume a more formidable appearance, or break out in greater violence, the lenity hitherto used will be found into rigour and harshness. The militia, harrassed, night after night, and tired of seeing all their domestic comforts sacrificed to the wanton spirit of a tumultuous rabble, will be irritated to vengeance. Symptoms of this growing disposition appeared on Saturday night,—

Some of the volunteers, when insulted, were very desirous to fire at the mob, in the neighbourhood of Graton street, and were only restrained from doing so by the authority of the magistrates. The shutting of the shops at an early hour on Sunday night, must also have produced a serious inconvenience to many industrious poor, who are often obliged to wait until a late hour for the means of going to market. Not only the butchers in Newport market alarmed and annoyed in the routed rabble flying through it, shouting and hooting at their pursuers, had closed their shops most of them before night, but a similar effect was felt over the whole neighbourhood.

Graton street, Leicester fields and all the shops in the adjoining streets, which are generally in a blaze of light till twelve o'clock, were all buried in gloom and solemn stillness, as if it had been Sunday night.—Not even a single group assembled in the city last night or in any part of the metropolis, nor were the military out; some people are in Guildhall and other places, ready to act with ball cartridge, if required. A few constables with their emblems of office concealed, walked about the streets, merely to make reports; but every thing being as quiet as on any other night, the military were dismissed at nine o'clock, and the constables soon after went home, the whole of the disturbances having entirely subsided.

Eleven prisoners were apprehended for rioting in Graton street; but there is nothing singular or worth recording in the charges against them.

CONVENTION

For the prolongation of the suspension of arms between the French army of the Rhine and the army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany.

The count Lehrbach, minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty, with his army in Germany, and the Baron de Lauer, general of the armies of his majesty on the one part, and the general of brigade of the French army of the Rhine Victor Fancu Lahorie, on the other part, respectively charged with full powers necessary to conclude and sign a convention relative to a prolongation of the suspension of arms, have agreed to the following articles.

Art. 1. His imperial majesty and king, in consequence of the demand of the first consul of the French republic, and with a view of giving proof of his desire to check the calamities of war, consents that the places of Philippsburg, Ulm, and the fortresses that depend upon it, with the place of Ingolstadt, which are comprehended within the line of demarcation, fixed by the convention of the 15th July last (the 26th Messidor) shall be given up to the dispositions of the French army, as a pledge for his intentions.

2. The garrisons in the places shall freely depart with every thing belonging to them, and join the imperial army in Germany.

3. The evacuation of the above places both with respect to the troops and military stores of all kinds, is to take place within the space of ten days at farthest. For that purpose, there shall be furnished by the French army all the conveniences and facilities in their power to transport the articles of every kind, which shall be delivered at the expense of his imperial majesty and king. With respect to the possession of the places, there shall be delivered to the disposition of the French army in the course of five days, one of the posts of the grand communications. The choice shall be determined by delegates who shall be immediately sent with the utmost dispatch, to ascertain the rate of it.

4. The military stores, provisions, and the military wagons shall be equally evacuated, as shall the artillery, with the exception of that of the empire. The latter shall be ascertained and certified by deputies named to that effect.

5. The mode of the conveyance and evacuation of these places shall be determined with the shortest delay, by a particular convention, as well as the evacuation of the sick, who cannot be sent off with the garrison.

6. In order to carry into effect the above mentioned regulations, there shall be a prolongation of the armistice, and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial Majesty and King, and his allies, and the army of the French Republic on the Rhine, of forty-five days, to commence from to-morrow, in which are to be comprehended fifteen days, to serve as notice for the resumption of hostilities, should they take place.

7. The commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, engages to procure the immediate cessation of hostilities, with respect to the army of the French Republic.

public in Italy, should the renewal of them have taken place.

8. The line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th last July (26th Meffidor) is preferred in all its details, under the modifications in the 11th, 2d, 4th and 5th articles, as before, and hereafter recited.

9. The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a position between the two banks of the Rher, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take post on both banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 toises, whether from these rivers or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarcation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of July (26th Meffidor.)

10. The dispositions of the said convention shall be executed in every arrangement that is not contrary to the present. The 8th article of the convention of the 15th of July, is not only applicable to the inhabitants of the places above mentioned in all points, but the commander in chief is at the same time invited to take into his consideration the situation to which the inhabitants have been reduced by the calamities of war.

11. The present convention shall be dispatched by couriers to all the commanders of the corps of the respective armies, both in Italy and Germany with the greatest expedition, that hostilities may not only be, and continue suspended, but that the articles of it may be executed immediately within the term absolutely necessary, with respect to the different distances.

12. Deputies shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of both armies, in order to carry into effect the articles of the present convention.

Concluded, duplicates being interchanged, at Hohenlinden, the 26th of September (third complementary day of the year 8.)

Signed LAUER Gen. of his Imperial Majesty

A true copy

VICTOR F. LAHORIE.

The commander in chief MOREAU.

Lexington, December 8.

Wednesday last the electors of President and Vice-President, assembled at Frankfort, and gave an unanimous vote for Jefferson and Burr.

There has been a dreadful fire at Wapping, England—the property consumed is estimated at 200,000 pounds.

* * * The gentleman who called a few days since, and took two packets of News-Papers for Georgetown, will please to deliver them agreeably to the direction.

We request gentlemen in future not to call for packets, unless they intend delivering them as directed.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 17.

This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of Congress, forty-four members assembled in the Capitol, viz.

Messrs. Folger, Freeman, Shepherd, Reed, Varnum, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Silas, Lee, Williams, Bishop, John C. Smith, Davenport, John Smith, Cortlandt, Platt, Glen, Thompson, Bailey, Leib, Thomas, Heister, Brown, Muhlenberg, Woods, Smilie, Dent, Baer, Craik, Christie, John C. Thomas, Nicholson, Powell, page, Nicholas, Dawson, New, Jackson, Holmes, Macon, Stanford, Allison, Sumpter, Huger, W. C. C. Claiborne.

The Speaker observed that it had heretofore been the invariable practice of the house, to admit new members to their seats previously to being sworn, though the constitution directed directly the reverse. As there was a new member present, he suggested the propriety of administering the oath to him before he took his seat.

Mr. Macon thought such a step premature. He was of opinion that no inconvenience could possibly arise from delaying the administering the oath until a house was formed, and he thought great caution should attend an innovation opposed to all precedent.

Mr. Nicholas asked, whether it had heretofore been usual in the case of a new house, to swear the members before the choice of a speaker.

Mr. Speaker replied that it had not.

Mr. Nicholas said that though on first thoughts, he was favorable to administering the oath at the present time, yet this precedent inclined him to think such a step improper.

The Speaker waved the question.

The members present not being sufficient to form a quorum, the speaker adjourned the body till to-morrow.

Tuesday, November 18.

The following members appeared in addition to those enumerated in the proceedings of yesterday, viz.

Messrs. Wm. Cooper, Lucas Elmendorf, Jas. H. Inlay, Franklin Davenport, Robert Wain, Elijah Goodrich, Wm. Edmond, Roger Griswold, Samuel Smith, Henry Lee, Thos. Evans, John Trigg, R. D. Spaight, Jonathan Dickson, Benjamin Taliaferro, which amounted in the whole to 59, and constituted a quorum.

John C. Smith, a new member from Connecticut, was sworn.

A committee of elections, consisting of seven members, was appointed, pursuant to the standing rules of the house, viz.

Messrs. Dent, L. Williams, Edmond, Muhlenberg, Evans, Dickson, Claiborne.

A committee of commerce and manufactures, consisting of seven members, was appointed, viz.

Messrs. S. Smith, Wain, F. Davenport, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, S. Lee.

It was resolved that each member receive three news-papers, to be paid for by the house.

Wednesday, November 19.

The senate not having made a quorum, the house adjourned without transacting any business.

SENATE.

Monday, November 17.

Thirty members appeared, viz. Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Brown, Chipman, Cooke, Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Livermore, Schureman, Tracy, Wells.

But not forming a quorum, adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, November 18.

In addition to the members stated as present yesterday, Messrs. Mason and D. Foster, appeared.

But there not being a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, the senate adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, November 19.

No additional members appeared—adjourned till to-morrow.

SALEM, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gordoqui, to a merchant in this town, dated

Batavia, Oct. 8.

"By letters from Paris, we learn that our Commissioners have gone away, after settling matters amicably with the French; and that the French Government only wait the ratification of the treaty by your government, in order to open their ports to the Americans."

BALTIMORE, November 18.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havana, to his correspondent in this city dated 17th October.

"I have just heard that dispatches have been received by the government in this city, of the French and Spanish, with 14 ships of the line and 17 frigates, having taken Trinidad, and that their present object is Jamaica—and have requested a supply of provisions for 20,000 men; this may, probably produce, some alterations in our markets for the better."

CHARLESTON, November 5.

Extract of a letter from Savannah.

"The inhabitants on the river St. Mary appear to have been alarmed by some Indians belonging to Bowles, who have threatened 'to borrow some arms and ammunition from Fort Pickens.' (Coleman.) In consequence of this threat, major King sent capt. McGill's troop of horse in pursuit of the Indians; the troop came up with them on Trader's Hill broke up their camp, and drove them into East Florida. One negro was found in the camp, who could not cross the river with them, horses and kettles, guns, &c. were also found, which shews that they had fled with precipitation."

LANCASTER, November 22.

EARTHQUAKES.

In the course of the last two days we have been visited by several alarming earthquakes. The rumours as to the number and violence of these convulsions have not yet been reduced to certainty by the public opinion. We believe the first appearance was on Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, which "Seemed like the murrains of distant winds." A few minutes before six on the same morning we had the most violent shock. It continued for about fifty seconds, agitated every thing, and was in found like the rumbling of many carriages over a stone pavement. Yesterday morning (thore) before two o'clock, there was a shock nearly as violent. In the interval, and since, four or five more trivial agitations have taken place. We reserve

particulars and observations 'till our next publication.

CARLISLE, November 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bennington, Vermont, to his correspondent in New-York dated Nov. 3.

"The choice of electors of President and Vice President for this state, is just decided. The appointment, consists of Elijah Dewey, Jonathan Hunt, Gen. Chamberlain, and Rotwell Hopkins, all decidedly Federal."

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

The editor after attending the proceedings at Lancaster from the opening of the session, left the Borough on Wednesday morning, in consequence of an impression made on his mind by the proceedings of the Conference, and the hostility of the thirteen members of the Senate to the peace, credit, and due weight of this state in the Union, and of their fixed and determined purpose to oppose the voice of the majority of their constituents.

An article prepared for this day, was about to go to press, when an express sent from Lancaster arrived, and the Editor by that medium, learns that the House of Representatives had undertaken to make another effort to save the state from disfranchisement.

In order that the public should be possessed of the ground upon which the rights of this state are placed, it will be proper to give a slight sketch of the business. Referring the detail and the debates not yet given, for to-morrow and the next day.

The conferees of both houses had five several meetings, on the immediate business of their constituents.

(Aurora.)

WASHINGTON, (City) Nov. 20.

The following is a correct statement of the electors chosen in Maryland, viz.

Republican—Mr. Moore, G. Duval, J. Gilpin, P. Spencer, Mr. Kerlmer, Mr. Lynchcomb.

Federal—Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Plowden, J. Doane.

The best accounts from North Carolina, of the election of electors, are, that Messrs. Whitefield, Winn, Winston, Allison, Taylor, Tatam, Hamilton, republicans—and Messrs. McCoy, Martin, Mayo, federalists, are elected.

The most authentic information from South-Carolina, states, that a majority of 15 on the side of the Republicans exists in the legislature of that state. Mr. Sumpter, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Moore, all Republicans, are elected members of the house of representatives, for South-Carolina.

On Tuesday about two o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out in Alexandria, Virginia, which consumed six frame buildings.

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, no longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT
Additional assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed his Merchandise from this town—and intending to go to Philadelphia and Baltimore, the 1st of next month, requests all those indebted to him, to pay their respective balances. Any person having business to transact with the subscriber, will be pleased to call at his house, near the lower end of Main street.

William West.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Graty Lick, Montgomery county, a bay mare about 14 1-2 hands high, judged 7 years old, has about a four shilling bell on, a leather strap and double buckle, appears nearly blind, branded on the near buttock AB, appraised to \$15.

William Camper.

September 19th 1800.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

IN addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-hole, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Bolted Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1800.

Henry Clay and George M. Bedinger, complainants,

against

Thomas Rowland, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some one of the Kentucky Gazettes; another copy posted at the door of the court-house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy.

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

UNITED STATES:

Kentucky District, to wit:

***** BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred, and in the twenty-fifth year of American Independence, JOHN BRADFORD hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as the Author, in the words following to wit:— "THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR; or the office, duty, and authority, of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, in the State of Kentucky; with precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws on which they do arise. To be ably alphabetically digested under the several titles; with an Index for the ready finding any matter sought." Composed and published by the said JOHN BRADFORD, Editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, in the town of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." Certified under my hand as Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky District, and seal of office, this 30th day of September, 1800.

THOMAS TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

* * * The above work is now published and for sale at this office: it contains upwards of two hundred forms or precedents.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published as soon as it shall be known what alterations will be made by the legislature in the time of holding courts,

A POCKET ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1801.

TO CONTAIN

Such things only as will render it a useful POCKET COMPANION.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about three miles from Danville, on the waters of Harrods run, a bay mare, about six years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, has a star in her forehead; appraised to \$10.

John Smith.

Mercer county, 23d August 1800.

